LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Bra

LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile "The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip Luterto," &c.

CHAP. VIII-Concluded.

As he spoke, he ripped open the left breas of his coat, and from between the cloth and the lining drew out a small packet of papers, from which he selected one. This he spread out carefully on the marble slab of the table. "There's your bold hand, Mark," he contin-

I don't want to know the date," exclaimed

Aveling, burriedly.

"Well. I aint no ways partic'lar about it," retorted Zach; "but it's money down, this time, Mr. Aveling."

Ayeling got up and went to his bureau, his bur

every movement closely waiched by Grit. Opening an inner drawer, he took out a bundle of French bank notes which

Opening an inner drawer, he took out a bundle of French bank notes, which he deposited on the table. He then proceeded to count out the sum demanded by Grit.

"There's your money," said he, twisting up the notes, and toesing them across to Zach.

"You've happened to hit your time. Had we met yesterday morning, I could not have accommodated you. We will cry quits now, Mr. Cair."

Grit."
The party addressed nedded his head, and, in turn, deliberately counted the notes, but seemed puzzled in his attempts to perform the arithmetical process requisite for him to ascertain the correctness of the amount.

"You needn't give yourself all that trouble, Mister Grit," remarked Aveling; "they are all twenty five dollar notes. I have no desire to cheat you."

cheat you"

"Well, I'll jest take 'em on your recommendation," said Zach, folding them up, and putting them away with the other papers.

"There's your promise to pay, which settles our old bargain."

Aveling snatched at the paper, which he instantly tore into fragments, scattering them about the floor.

about the floor.
"What I bargained tu do, I'il do," said Zach

again, with perceptible emphasis; "I won't do no more, nor no less." "What do you mean?" exclaimed Aveling.
"Well, I aint a going for to be bound for
them as knows a'most as much as I do, that's
all," said the other. "More eyes than mine
seen you that night, Mister Aveling; that's a
fact."

The deadly pallor which had overspread Mark's countenance on seeing the knife, became even more ghastly, and his bright eye qualled under the steady, determined gaze that met it. His strong frame suddenly began to tremble so violently, as though it were convulsed. His lips, too, turned white, whilst the perspiration rolled down his face in heavy drops. He passed his unnerved hand across his damp brow, and groaned deeply. The picture of a dark deed has risen vividly before him, in all the detail of its fearful reality.

A young man, elated with joy, is returning

A young man, elated with joy, is returning nome on horseback. He has just quitted the object of his affections. She has that night promised to link her fate with his, and as he

object of his affections. She has that night promised to link her fate with his, and as he proceeds on his journey, he dreams of the years of happiness in store for him. His rival has been rejected with haughtines, and is probably brooding over his disappointment. The young man is so happy, that the misery of his rival—of which he draws no unreal picture—creates in his besom a feeling akin to commiseration. It passes away, however, presently. He comes to a turn in the highway, and hesitates a moment. He has yet some eight miles to travel; by turning off here, and cutting across his rival's estate, some three miles may be saved. The path lies through a dense wood, in the midst of which is a swamp, extending thence for many miles. He knows the track well, for he has often used it before. It is moonlight, which encourages him to plunge boldly into the dark avenue. He is well in the wood, near the swamp, when all at once his horse stops. The young man plies whip and spur in vain. Something when all at once his horse stops. The young man plies whip and spur in vain. Something surely scares the animal. It is only the glimmer of the moon through the trees; and the dark shadow that flitted across the path, just then, was probably only a wildent. So he pats his horse on the neck, and encourages him with his voice. Still the sagacious beast resolutely refuses to proceed, and twists around on his haunches, making desperate efforts to avoid some concealed danger. But the young man persists, the horse struggling and plunging in opposition, presently uttering a shrick of agony as his master falls backwards, and rolls out of the saddle, suddenly struck to the heart by a the saddle, suddenly struck to the heart by a hand unseen. The assassin catches at the rein, and secures the affrighted steed to a tree, lest he should make for home, and raise an alarm. In the attempt, he drops the weapon that in-flisted the deadly blow, but soon becomes so flicted the deadly blow, but soon becomes a intent upon dragging the warm corpse to the borders of the swamp, where alligators and obsome beasts of prey resort, that he does not observe his loss until too late. Then he returns to the fatal spot, and, guided by a faint streak of moonlight, gropes about on the green sward, but finds not what he is seeking. Now and then his hands come into slippery contact with something ocz, and soft, that makes his blood cardle as they teach it, but which he dabbles cardle as they touch it, but which he dabbles in, nevertheless, so carnest is he in the search after the one damning piece of evidence, which, if found there, will assuredly fix the guilt of that foul murder upon the real perpetrator. He is not aware that there has been a living witness to that deed—an individual who, prowling in the wood by night, setting traps for game, chances to be within ear-shot of the dying man's last heavy groan, but comes up just too late to render him any service. The blow was too sharp and sure. However, he sees the corpse dragged to the swamp, and whilst the murderer is engaged in disposing of it, turns the eye of his dark lantern, downwards, and stealthily commences a careful search after some token which may serve as a clue to one of the parties, or both. His sight is keen, and the glure of his lamp presently falls upon a shining object, which he picks up. It is a long bowie kude, on the haft of which he detects, in laid in silver letters, a name well known to him, and not in good repute even in Charleston. He has a stout heart, but it siekens at the sight of a dark stain upon that shining blade. Nevertheless, he draws it through the long, rank n, nevertheless, so earnest is he in the search has a stout heart, but it sickens at the sight of a dark stain upon that shining blade. Never-theless, he draws it through the long, rank grass, and throsts it into his game pouch. Shall be release the plunging horse? No! he will convent houself, and await the last act of

Plash! How distinctly that sound breaks or Plach! How distinctly that sound breaks on the stillness of the night! The turbid, waters of the awamp have closed over the dead man, and a dark figure shakes a clenched fist at the spot where the corpse now lies. The silent witness shudders at the intensity of the hatred which pursues its victim even after death. But he has no time for thinking much; the murerer is on his way back to the spot he handy so recently left. He reaches it soon, and

starts, during which he is still groping about after the something he has lost. He resolves to search for it again by day light. He will steal away into the wood when the sun is well

to search for it again by day-light. He will steal away into the wood when the sun is well up, and will not leave the spot till he has recovered the fatal weapon. It is a bright morning, and everything around him teems with life. He has put on a different suit of apparel, and as he passes through the buildings and the plantation grounds, where his people are already busy, they eye him inquisitively.

Steadily he pursues his way, unaware that he is followed at a distance by one who has lurked about the premises the best part of the night, watching for an opportunity of breaking in upon his privacy. They both enter the wood, and both repair to the same spot. The murderer stands aghast at the fearful evidences he sees of the deed he has committed. The ground is all cut up where the horse struggled and plunged; and where the murdered man fell, there is more than one pool of blood. There is also a clear trail from that place to the swamp. The long grass lies all one way, flattened down, and here and there torn up. Some heavy body has evidently been dragged over it. But neither on this path of death, nor on the fatal spot itself, is there trace of the lost weapon. He tries to calm his perturbed conscience with the reflection that the place is solitary, and that no one is likely to pass that way, for it lies quite out of the beaten track. An irresistible impulse urges him to repair once again to the border of the swamp. He does not mistake the place, but goes to it straight. The water is puddled and discolonce again to the border of the swamp. He does not mistake the place, but goes to it straight. The water is puddled and discolored. He needs no explanation of the cause. The foul denizens of the rank pool have commenced their disgusting meal, and, ere sundown, will not have left a vestige of what was east there expressly for them to feed upon. He turns aside, exulting in the crime he has committed, and in the thought that no human being knows of it, when he encounters the steady gaze of a man, whom he at once recognises. He stands as if petrified, for there is something in that man's hand which tells its own tale. It is a terrible moment to pass, but own tale. It is a terrible moment to pass, but his iron nerves fail him not. The two come to a quick understanding, and return together to the great house. They remain closeted for some time, during which a bargain is struck. The silent witness has received a price for holding his peace, but retains the weapon he picked up. He knows something more, too, than he has told; but this he reserves for fu-

ture use, in case of need. He goes away, leaving the murderer to his reflections.

All this Mark Aveling thought of, in the few moments of silence that clapsed before he again addressed Zach. The old feeling he had experienced on finding himself confronted with him, on that memorable morning, had again come over him, though two years had clapsed since they had parted, and impunity had emboldened and hardened him. But the consciousness of guilt had pressed heavily on him, nevertheless, causing him often to desire that midnight deed were yet undone. No marvel it came home to him now, with redoubled it came home to him now, with redouble force, in the presence of the man whom he had believed to be the only human witness to that crime, but who now disclosed the terrible secret, that others were privy to it. He durst no look up, but sat, groaning, even sobbing, with his face buried in his hands.

ture use, in case of need. He goes away, leav-

his face buried in his hands.

"Mark Aveling," said Zach, presently, "you aint used me well, and of I wur a mind to it I needn't to go fur for revenge. But, come don't be a coward. It aint my interest to hang

don't be a coward. It aint my interest to hang you, and unless you gives me reason to the contrary, I'll keep my mouth shut."

"But—the—the others"—gasped Aveling; "what do they know? Who are they?"

"I reckon! aint bound to tell on 'em," replied Zach; "and as to what they knows, may be it's as well not to be too partic'lar to inquire—but I'll tell you what I knowed."

Aveling looked eagerly at Zach, his countenance drawn down by intense anxiety.

"It warn't there when you looked for it," added Zach.

nean?" asked Mark.
"It," answered the other. "Edward Wilmot! Leastways, I means his body. It didn't stop in the place where you put it, Mark, and stop in the place where you put it, Mark, and the halligators never got it. I seen them as moved it, and what's more, I seen 'em do it, a'most as soon as you was gone."

A glimpse of the truth flashed across Mark's mind—he leaped to his feet, dashing his elench-

ed fist on the marble table, as he vehemently

Niggers in the swamp, by all that's damps

"There was a white man among 'em, Mark," observed Zach, "and he helped."

Aveling began pacing the apartment, pondering over the disclosure, and reflecting on the position in which it placed him. Zach, meanwhile, put up the bowie-knife, and restored it to its former place. Seeing that Mark did not attempt to break silence, he said:

"I guess you've took the measure of the ground by this time, Mark; and I needn't for to tell a smart man like you how the law stands consarnin' of nigger evidence. Ef you'll let me advise, I'd jest kip quiet. It's two year

Mark stopped short, and faced Grit.

"Zach," said he, "you know more than is good for me, or for yourself either. But I have thought it out, and my mind's made up. I don't ask for your advice, nor do I require it.

We've requared accounts, and I'm not afraid a watching your advice. of anything you can do or say. That's my mind on this matter. And now, please to leave me alone."
"Well spoke up, Mark," retorted Grit; "

Well spoke up, Mark, retorted Grit; et that's your way of seein' on it, I'm agreeable. I'm a dog as don't bark afore he knows he can bite, and sometimes I bites and don't bark at all. We onderstands one another, I reckon; and there aint no love lost atween us, nor no and there aint no love lost atween us, nor no respect. You arn't for breakfast, now, I see. Seems the edge of your appetite's gone, sence we began to talk about business; and, to tell the truth, Mark, I'd as lieve not set down to cat along of a man that's got bloody hands. It's onpleasant and onwholesome. You've give me your mind—that's a mossel of mine. I've only got one more thing to tell you; and that is, that Leonard Wray and Miss Milly are in this city, and that I knows whar they are."

"So do !! So do !, Mister Grit," replied Mark, frowning darkly; "but what's that to me?"

"Well, I don't kear to inquire," returned Zach; "but that's a fact, anyhow."

He put the key into the lock as he spoke, keeping his eye on Mark the while, and, having unlocked the door, threw the key upon the table, and deliberately withdrew, leaving Mark standing in the middle of the room, with a flushed and angry countenance.

SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.-Many of the frontiersmen in Missouri and lowa are now preparing to cross the line into the new Territories. Those going into Kansae intend to take slaves thither. Meanwhile, at the East an emigration lever is getting up, by men who want to settle the Territories on Anti-Slavery principles. We have not the least doubt that Nebraska will be a free Territory, and no great doubt that Kansas might be also, if the Anti-Slavery people at the East would act with a hundredth part of the vigor with which they talk

days are what Carlyle calls "praters and perorators." Some of them have got a charter for an "Emigrant Aid Society," and are urging subscriptions to it, for the purpose of sending out settlers. But there is some probability that, before they have got fairly under

way, Kansas will show a smart sprinkling of incompatible with our institutions, Americans squatters, each armed with "an ordinary Western rifle," and most of them as favorable to Slavery as the down-east emigrants are against it -St. Louis Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854.

COMGRESS

The consideration of the bill to reorgan the navy, was to-day postponed by the Senate, until to-morrow; and Mr. Clay addressed the Chamber on the Indigent Insane bill and the President's veto; when, Mr. Toucey obtaining the floor, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, the bill granting lands to Minnesota, for railroad purposes, was passed. An angry and exciting scene was enacted, growing out of the practice of members' supervising the reports of debates in which they partici-

A RECKLESS ASSERTION - RIGHTS OF NATU. RALIZED CITIZENS.

"Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are thor oughly hostile, even to naturalized foreigners. They constitute the main strength and are the chief directors of the new organization which would exclude even native-born citizens from office, if their parents were foreigners."

Wash. Sentinel.

If Abolitionists and Free-Soilers are thoroughly hostile to naturalized foreigners, it will be easy to show this. Will the Sentinel quote a resolution ever passed by one of their Conventions, a sentence ever uttered by any man they have sent to Congress or recognised as an exponent of their sentiments, a paragraph ever printed in one of their sixty newspapers, questioning the rights, disparaging the character or proposing restrictions on the privileges, of foreigners, naturalized or not? Let us have no quotations from Native American, but from Anti-Slavery or Independent Democratic sources. We affirm that it can produce nothing of the sort. Now, watch and see whether it will attempt it.

Again: it asserts that "Abolitionists and Free Soilers" (Independent Democrats) "constitute the main strength and are the chief directors" of the Know Nothing organization. Its editors, then, must know the adherents of this new Party. Of course, they will name the "Free-Soilers and Abolitionists" who are "its hief directors." Point them out, neighbors-Nobody but yourselves is in possession of this important information. It is the general understanding that the late election in this city was carried by the Know Nothings-but, according to the Sentinel, Free-Soilers and Abolitioniete " constitute their main strength," and are "their chief directors." Think of that-Abolitionists and Free-Soilers in the ascendent in Washington City, and electing its Mayor! Now, we submit that this astounding disclosure of the Sentinel should be accompanied by the proof. Will the Sentinel furnish it?

As to the sentiments of Anti-Slavery towards foreigners, the Southern press has hithorto accused them of showing too much favor to aliens, for the purpose of attracting them to the free Territories of the Union, and cultivating their antipathies against Slavery. That is not all. If aliens will take the trouble to examine the proceedings of Congress, they will find that the 6th section of the Homestead bill, which excludes from its benefits all for-Mr. Dawson, an Administration member from amend it, so as to expunge the prescriptive provision. They will find, too, that the Clay-Southern Senators-the whole number present-irrespectively of party, and by Mr. Brodhead an Administration Senator from Pennwill find if we mistake not, certain editorials in the Sentinel, and plenty of them in the papers of the slaveholding States, advocating

But, it is cruel to the Sentinel to pursue the subject further.

As to our own sentiments, we affect no shole career as an editor, here and elsewhere, se have held that as God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth, men have an absolute right to free locomtoion—to seek fortune and happiness just where they please: that no nation has a right to exclude from its territory any human being, guiltless of crime: that immigrants from all climes have a right to come to our shores, and dwell with us, and that on sufficient evidence of their intention to become citizens, they ought to be admitted to all the rights of citizene: that not only the highest policy, but strict justice and the fundamental principles of our institutions, require this. Only through this policy, can the assimilation of races in this country be carried on, and only through this assimilation, can we, the American People, become and remain one nation.

The policy of the Know Nothings is excep tional, local, and temporary. It is folly to expect that it can become National or permanent So far as we can learn, it was provoked by the attempt in certain localities to organize Catholie Irish voters as a distinct body, with peculiar interests, and for the purpose of securing cer-tain concessions from political demagogues, deemed inconsistent with American institutions. It will be continued in certain localities, we presume, just long enough to show the utter hopelessness of all such movements, and then politics will return to their normal course. The idea of perpetuating political proscription, on account of a peculiar religious faith, or foreign birth, is so revolting to every generous nind, that it will never effect a permanent

will rally to defeat them, but this accomplished, they will not themselves do, what they con-demn in their naturalized fellow-citizens, but evince, by their willingness to affiliate with them as equals, the absence of a proscriptive and intolerant spirit.

MASSACRUSETTS PRESENTED BY A GRAND

The State of Massachusetts may be alarmed at learning that she has been indicted for treason, by the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the North Carolina district. After a recital of facts in the Boston Slave case, the resentment runs thus:

"Circumstances like these, frequently occurring there, have seriously impaired the confidence of the people of this district in the administration of justice in the district of Massachusetts; and, while they admire the promptness and energy with which Franklin Pierce, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, has met the occasion, they cannot but regret that, in the district of Massachusetts, the laws of the country have to be upheld by the exhibition of military power. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid take leave to return to the President their thanks, and the thanks of the people of this district, for this important service to the whole country, in maintaining law and order within the district of Massachusetts, and congratulate him and the whole country, that while, from the indications the present condition of things the indications the present condition of things in this district afford, no military force will scarcely ever be needed here, to sustain the law, among the people of North Carolina, without any aid of United States soldiers, there will be found to the conditions of the conditions o always be found a standing power sufficient to vindicate the majesty of the laws, and to pun-ish treason to the Constitution, whether con-templated by individuals or bodies of men,

however numerous or fanatic."

When the Grand Jury of North Carolina shall next attempt to play the part of overseer and censor-general, it may be as well for it to present the State of South Carolina for its wan ton imprisonment of citizens of Massachusetts and the mob violence which drove from its borders the counsel employed by the Legislature of that State to test, before the United States Court, the constitutionality of such im-

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA - PROSPECT OF ITS

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature, granting one year to the owners of slaves carried into the Territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution, to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provision of this law was extended twelve months longer. We learn by the late California papers that a bill has just passed the Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 21, continuing the same law in force until 1855. The provisions of this bill embrace slaves who have been carried to California since the adoption of her Constitution, as well as those who were there previously. The large majority by which it passed, and the opinions advanced during the discussion, indicate a more favorable state of sentiment in regard to the rights of slaveholders in California than we supposed existed.—Mississippian.

Look, too, at the character of the Delegation in Congress from that State-just as thoroughly Pro-Slavery as if representing Mississippi itself. And then, its Legislature has the bad distinction of being the only free State Legislature that has instructed its Senators and Representatives to vote for the Nebraska Bill. (Illinois we consider no exception, as the resolutions of its Legislature were adopted by a minority of its members)

It is easy to see that the political power of have resided here five years, was inserted by designed either to expunge its Anti-Slavery provision, or to divide the State, so that the Pennsylvania; was voted against by the In- southern portion might be converted to slavedependent Democratic members of the House; holding uses; but, failing in this, they adopted and that Mr. Wade, an Independent Demo- the more insidious policy disclosed in the paracratic member, was the man who moved to graph above quoted. At first, the act authorizing slaveholders to carry out of the State slaves conveyed into it before the adoption of ton amendment in the Nebraska Bill, exclu- the Constitution, was advocated on the ground ding foreigners from the right of suffrage in of equity, and as a means of ridding the State the Territory, was supported by twenty-two of a colored population. One year, however, was certainly enough for the operation of the that for the removal of his slaves? But, at port " sylvania, whom the Sentinel praised for his the expiration of the time the act was renewindependence. And if they look further, they ed, and now again it is to be in force till 1855, applying, as it is said, to slaves brought into the State since the Constitution was formed, as well as before it! If this be true the Anthis proscriptive amendment; while there is ti-Slavery clause in the Constitution of the not an Independent Democratic paper in the State is, in fact, a dead letter, and Slavery is country that did not condemn it. slaves brought into the State at any time may be carried out of it within twelve months, and the act authorizing this is to be renewed at mawkish fondness for foreigners. During our the expiration of every twelve months, the Slavery-propagandists have gained their point, and need seek no longer for the removal of a

clause which they have practically nullified. The love of money here, as in other cases, is the root of all evil. The great majority of the People of California, we know, from the concurrent testimony of all intelligent witnesses, are unfriendly to Slavery, have uniformly baffled every undisguised attempt to introduce it, and, to-day, if the question were submitted to them, would return a decided negative. But, their passion for gain seems to have subordinated every other sentiment. They betake them selves to traffic, speculation, or gold-digging, with a single eye to money-making, and leave legislation and politics to the mere gandista

It is to the demoralisation of the of respectable citizens in California, by the insane appetite for wealth, and the consequent secondency of corrupt, intriguing, sch coliticians, that we are to attribute the villa nous legislation that has disgraced the new State. If, in consequence of their devotion to Mammon, Slavery should at last domiciliate itself in the empire of the Pacific, they would deserve to be held accured by God and man, as traitors to both

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has recently expunged from the Discipline the rules condemning Slavery. This it could not do, if those rules had not been there. Yet its quarrel with the Old Church was because its observance of those rules. We believe it is lodgment in the American heart. Whenever our Pro-Slavery fellow-citizens who think that ill-judged movements shall be made to sogre- all laws should be implicitly obeyed, oven ill-judged movements shall be made to segre-gate the naturalized vote, and bring it to bear on politics for the accomplishment of purposes enforced by the violent arm of tyranny.

Soon after the election in Washington for Mayor, Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce

the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of the city of Washington as to abolish the system of voting by ballot, and substitute the mode of viva voce voting therefor."

As unanimous consent was not given, the intended to counteract the mischief apprehended from the Know Nothing organization, or to rebuke the citizens of Washington for the defeat of Mr. Maury, an adherent of the Democratic Party, the movement was a bad one.

It is easy to say that the use of the ballot i nmanly : valuable only to cowards; that every man ought to be willing that his vote should be known to the world. A very pretty theory, but it so happens, that it ignores human na-ture and the force of circumstances.

If nobody had to eat the bread of depen nce, if absolute toleration were the law of every country, if there was no such thing as proscription for opinion's sake, the theory might work well enough. But, when the laborer may lose his daily bread, the operative in a factory his place, the clerk his office, the religious devotee the favor of his spiritual guide, by voting, viva voce, in accordance with his honest conviction, the Legislature is bound to secure to him the safeguard of the Ballot. The Ballot will protect his independence, and baffle the espionage and the proscription to which otherwise he would be exposed.

TITEPARY NOTICES

LITTLE BLOSSOM'S REWARD. A Christmas Bot for Children. By Mrs. Emily Hare. Illustrated. Boston : Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

This is a very nice book. It opens with as retty a picture of a family as one need desire to see—a levely home somewhere on New England's rock-bound coast. After this come fairy stories—ever welcome fairy tales. We should not care to call a child ours, who did not love fairy tales. The time to read them comes but once in the longest life-we pity the dull mortal who has never known that "glorious, golden

For sale by Taylor & Maury.

FARMINGDALE. By Caroline Thomas. New York
D. Appleton & Co., and 16 Little Britain, London.

It was stated by an eminent London book seller, last summer, that next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the "Wide, wide World" had had the largest circulation of any American book pubished in England. The best proof of its popularity is the fact that it was for sale at almost very railway station throughout the Kingdom We soon learned that it owed its success to the graphic picture of New England domestic life. which is its distinguishing characteristic.

Farmingdale is another book of the same

sort—a simple story, beautifully told. It must be true; for there is not a single incident that is not as "natural as life;" and, although "Aunt Betsey" is a very disagraeable old lady, and comes as near a living specimen of "total deprayity" as we should care to see, yet she is not "all bad." When the scarlet fever comes in the neighborhood, and one after another of the little children are laid in the country church-yard, Aunt Betsey is the faithful, patient nurse and most efficient help in the suffering and bereaved families. Far down beneath bill, which excludes from its benefits all for-eign immigrants who may arrive in the coun-Pro-Skvery politicians. They have tried re-fountain of sweet water—but only one in all of the kind with more pleasure.

For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Richmond Enquirer notices the failure of a Mr. Baylor to establish and sustain a strong Pro-Slavery paper in Baltimore, and adds: "It is to be regretted that these facts should exist as to the city of Baltimore, and that this talented editor should be put to the necessity of looking elsewhere for a community of merchants who are Southern enough and not. What slaveholder could need more than liberal enough to give him an adequate sun-

> There is an indication of Pro-Slavery toler ance in this proscriptive dash at Baltimore. which city at the same time possesses none but Pro-Slavery papers!

AN INCIDENT IN THE LAND OF SLAVERY --The Holly Springs (Miss.) Times, of the 8th now a domestic institution in California. If of June, publishes a terrible record of crime and barbarity. The person of Mrs. Redding a respectable young lady of Marshall county Mississippi, recently married, was violated by a slave, who then choked her to death. The people of the neighborhood, by means of dogs trained to hunt negroes, found the man.

"He was arrested and, after being removed a short distance from the crowd, the dogs were set upon him. They seized him, pulled him down and lacerated him considerably. The negro then told the by-standers that if they would take off the dogs, he would tell all about the matter. This was done, and the result was a revelation of the details we have given.

a revelation of the details we have given.

"On the day after the murder, Saturday, the 4th instant, a general assembly of the neighbors, many of whom had congregated at Mr. Redding's on Friday, was held. The negro was again questioned, and re-iterated his confession. A jury of twelve men were selected to decide upon his punishment. After deliberating upon the matter, they decided that he should be mutilated and hung, which was accordingly done upon the spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was cetablished, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their carnest persuasion to prevent him from summarily depatching the wretch with his own hands. He yielded, and allowed the course suggested by them to be taken; but as the negro swung off, Mr. R. insisted upon one act of gratification to Mr. R. insisted upon one act of gratification to outraged feelings, and sent a charge from his gun into the body of the culprit."

An account of this occurrence in the Mem phls (Tenn.) Whig, states that they first out and maimed the negro, then hung him by the neck until he was nearly dead, then hung him by the heels until he was quite dead, and that some ten or twelve of the neighbors shot him with their guns and pistols.

Mr. Wm. Colliss, of Philadelphia, los his wife, seven children, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in the steamship City of Glas-gow. For a time he appeared to be threatened

The Shepherd of the Valley has, very adroitly, been disowned and disc

EXTENSION OF MORSE'S PATENT.

We learn that the Commissioner of Patents last night gave his decision, extending the Morse Patent for seven years from the 20th of

June, 1854.

The application in behalf of Morse was prosecuted by Messrs. Harding of Philadelphia, and Watson of this city. It was opposed by R. H. Gillet, Esq., of Washington, and Marshall Lefferts, of New York, representing the Bain interest, and by R. W. Russell and F. M. Edson, of New York, representing the House in-

Hon. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, has quit the Democratic party, on account of the pas-sage of the Nebraska bill. We suppose they can spare him.—Alex. Gazette.

Perhaps certain persons can be spared from the Whig party, also. Does the Gazette know

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. - We regret to learn that Mr. R. S. Phillips, Clerk at the National Hotel, C street, was drowned while bathing vesterday afternoon. His body has not been recovered. He was drowned at the Sycamore on the Potomac, near the Washington Monu-

EXTRACTS FROM PRO-SLAVERY PAPERS.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 14.] Nebraska Bill—Washington Sentinel.—The Washington Sentinel, of the 7th, tries to throw ridicule upon the selections made by the National Intelligencer from many Southern journals opposed to the Nebraska bill, headed "Southern Sentingst". "Southern Sentiment." Says the Sentinel:
"The Intelligencer knows, and everybody knows, that 'Southern sentiment' is in favor of the Nebraska bill—warmly and cordially in favor of it."

favor of it."

Our Washington Nebraska cotemporary is altogether in the wrong. The Intelligencer don't know, nor does the Sentinel know, nor does anybody else know, that "Southern sentiment" is "warmly and cordially" in favor of the Nebraska bill, for the very opposite is the case. Its introduction fell coldly upon the Southern public, the fierce discussions that followed awakened no sensation, and its passage or defeat would have produced no wide-spread axeitement. Indeed, we believe the slaveholdor defeat would have produced no wide-spread excitement. Indeed, we believe the slavsholders of the South would have preferred its defeat. We believe we are perfectly safe in saying that we represent, editorially, more planters than all of the Washington papers put together, and we have yet to meet one who does not look upon the introduction of the Nebraska bill as ill-timed, ill-advised, and injudicious,

if not positively wrong.

Congress can go to work and repeal the Ne-braska bill, and there will be no indignation braska bill, and there will be no indignation among the slaveholders—no excitement—not a billionth part of the agitation that its passage has created among the Abolitionists of the North. The political traders might attempt to raise a breeze, but they would fail just as signally as they did in attempting to get up enthusiasm in favor of the Nebraska bill.

We are glad to see that the course of Mr. Hunt, one of the Representatives of Louisiana, in opposition to the Nebraska bill, seems to meet the approbation of his constituency. The New Orleans Cresent fully endorses, it and

says:
"We might indeed remark with safety that
nine-tenths at least of Col. Hunt's constituents
concur in the sentiments advanced by him in
his speech on the Nebraska bill. We are all in favor maintaining Southern rights, but be-lieve at the same time that they may be sus-tained without a covert, still less a flagrant, breach of plighted national faith."

The Shreveport (La) Southern Visiter also

"Col. Theodore G. Hunt represents the first district, and instead of having "betrayed his constituents," we must, although differing from

we are confident his sentiments are entertained by fully two-thirds of the citizens of his district; in fact, they are almost unanimously re schoed by the planters of the parishes on the Mississippi."

Several of the Washington correspondents confirm this view of the case. Some of the Southern press denounce the manner in which the act was passed, others the passage of the bill without the Clayton amendment, and others the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

[From the Philadelphia Sun, June 19.] The Washington Union repels the idea that the Nebraska question influenced the result of our recent city election. We do not think it did materially, for we had so many old scores to settle with the Democrats, that this new one was almost overlooked. But it is certain that was almost overlooked. But it is certain that our opponents were rallied to the support of Nebraska, and we knew many Democrats who refused to vote their ticket, on the plea that it endorsed the propriety of that measure. If the Union is sincerely anxious to know the state of feeling in this quarter, we can assure it that we have heard but three Philadelphians speak favorably of it, unless they were effice-holders. Personally we have no objections to the bill, though we abominate the corruption which second its passage. cured its passage."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Buenos Ayres.—We have advices from Mon-tevideo to May 1st. Affairs at La Plata were quiet. The Brazilian forces were positively to enter Montevideo on the 1st of May, and it was rumored that President Flores had gone out to meet them.

At Buenos Ayres there had been a slight

attempt at revolution, but it was soon quieted. Several of the leaders were arrested and ban-shed. The general feeling was quite favorable to the present Government. Havana .- Advices by the Crescent City state

that the authorities of Havana warmly and cordially endorse the President's proclamation, warning persons against entering into combi-nations to aid filibustering against Cuba.

Honduras.—The Governor of Honduras has given his approval to the Inter-Ocean railroad.
Nicaragua has declared her independence.
Later accounts from Brazil state that the Brazilian forces would enter Montevideo about

Frightful Tragedy.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Massachusetts, on Saturday night. Alexander Hewett, in a fit of jealousy, shot his own wife and a man named Owen Brown, to whose house she had fled for protection. He then committed suicide by taking strychnine. Brown died instantly. Mrs. Hewet still lingers, but cannot live.

The Mexican Treaty. — Despatches from Mexico show that the principal amendment to the treaty demanded by Santa Anna is the payment of the ten millions in cash, instead of five monthly instalments. The money being in the Treasury, no objections will be made.

More Outrages near Pottsville.—In addition to the murder of Kean, in Pottsville, on Saturday night, a Protestant Irishman at Westwood was roused from his bed by a party who had been drinking. He came to the door, and was struck with a bludgeon and killed, and his wife maltreated. On the Catawissa road, above Famaqua, a difficulty occurred between an Irishman and his employer, when the former struck the latter with a stone, and would have

ated the blow had not his en reported that a woman had been found near fromont, with her throat out. These outrages result from intemperance, and have created great excitement.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

The bill making the annual convocate. Congress take place on the first Monday is comber was yesterday passed by the Hu-Representatives.

Senate, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

Senate, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

After the presentation of petitions,
Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill to regulate
navigation to the coast of Africa, in vessels
owned, in whole or in part, by American citizens.

It makes the navigation of vessels owned, in whole or in part, by American citizens,
trading in any way between the Spanish West
India Islands and the coast of Africa.

Mr. Summer presented the memorial of the
Troy and Boston Railroad Company, who are
at present engaged in the tunnelling of the
Hoosac mountains, asking a grant of land, to
aid in the construction of their great road.

Mr. Norris presented numerous petitions.

Mr. Norris presented numerous petitions praying amendments to the charter of the city of Washington, in several particulars.

Mr. James reported a bill amending the

The bill to re-organize the navy was taken

p. Mr. Hunter moved a reconsideration of t

Mr. Hunter moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering it to a third reading.

After some debate, the motion was agreed to, and the bill postponed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the several States, for the relief of the Indigent Insane.

Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Toucey obtained the floor, and moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Stuart hoped the bill would not be postponed. If the Senate ever intended to dispose of this question, it ought to be disposed of to-day.

day.

Mesers. Bell, Cass, Hunter, and Mason, su

Mesers. Bell, Cass, Hunter, and Mason, sustained the motion to postpone.

Mr. Dawson, though in favor of postponing the bill, opposed the practice of having set speeches, instead of running debates, on every subject.

Mr. Mason suggested that there was an attractive subject on the table, on which there would be a running debate. It was the bill providing when the Senate should meet again Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker advocated the taking up of the Homestead bill.

House of Representatives, June 20, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the further consideration of the bill known as "Bennett's Land bill."

Mr. Bennett being absent, Mr Perkins of

which was carried.

The bill to aid the Territory of Minnesot

The bill to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein, was next taken up. [This bill grants alternate sections of land for the purpose.] The question being, "Shall the bill be rejected," it was decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 95; so the bill was not rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of Michigan, obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Churchwell, who wished to make a personal explanation.

Cries of No, no! and many objected.

[Mr. Churchwell persisted, and was understood to charge his colleague, Mr. Cullom, with falsehood; when Mr. Cullom, using violent language, sprang toward him over the intervening seats, but was withheld by several members. The Sergeant-at-arms, with the mace, descended to the scene, and order was restored.]

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; which was decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 97.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved to lay bill on the table; which was decided in negative—yeas 66, nays 97.
The bill was finally passed—yeas 95, nays 71

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA. Detention of Cars-Accident to Adams & Co.'s Express Car.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 20 .- The cars from Phil adelphia due in Baltimore at three o'clock this morning did not arrive till 7 o'clock this morning, being detained in consequence of Adams & Co.'s express car running off the boat at Havre de Grace last night, and scattering the

ontents into the river.

The mail car likewise went partially over oard, but was finally drawn back. There were many narrow escapes, but fortu nately none were hurt.

Two night-men, Wm. Beeks and Wm. Robnson, were suffocated in a sink in Baltimore,

No Steamer Yet. HALIFAX, JUNE 20 .- There are no tidings of

ne Steamer vet. Sailing of California Steamers.

New York, June 20.—The steamships Star of the West and George Law sailed for Aspinwall at noon, crowded with passengers. The late reduction in the fare is filling to overflowing the steerage and second class cabins of the California steamers.

The weather is intensely hot. Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE JUNE 20 .- Flour dull-sales of loward Street at \$8.50; City Mills \$8. Rye flour—\$5.25. Corn meal, \$3.50 a \$4. Wheat—sales of 800 bushels red, at \$1.80 a \$1.85; white, \$1.90 a \$2. Corn—sales of 700 bushels white, at 73 a 75; yellow, at 78 a 79; mixed, at 70. Sales of Pa. rye, at \$1.05. Oats—sales of 2.000 bushels, at 59 a 62. Whiskey is held at 27% a 28 cents. No material change in other leading articles of the market.

The weather is oppressively warm

Southern Markets. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 20 .- Cotton firm, at

MOBILE, JUNE 20 .- Cotton firm, and un Charleston, June 20.—Cotton firm—38 advance since the reception of the news by the last steamer.

WHERLING, JUNE 20 .- The water in Ohio river is six feet deep at this point, and four feet at Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20. - Stocks in the Philadelphia market are dull, and declining Breadstuffs are dull. Flour is held at \$8.75. Wheat—red, sold at \$2 a \$2.05; white, \$2.15. Corn-80 a 82 cents. Other articles are un

New York Market. .

NEW YORK, JUNE 20 -Flour dull-sales of 4,000 bbls. State at \$7.25 a \$7.37, Southern at at \$8.50 a \$8.94. Wheat scarce—safes 7,000 bushels prime red, at \$1.75 a \$1.98; white, at \$2.20; Genesee, at \$2.46. Corn—sales 20,000 bushels mixed, at 79 cents; yellow, at 82 a 84